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see page 7.

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS

During the year 1894, the Central Argentine railway carried 623,592 metric tons of grain and flour as against 489,757 tons in 1893, and 78,124 tons hay as against 72,553 tons in 1893.

The municipal council of Buenos Aires has decided that the mayor may expend \$4,000 in redeeming wearing apparel, working tools, and sewing machines, pledged in the municipal pawnshop account of the May festivals.

Efforts are being made to obtain the consent of the Paraguayan Congress to the project presented by the government for arranging the foreign debt in a convenient manner with the bondholders by utilising the revenue obtained from the export of *yerba*, for the payment of the services of the debt.

The fattening of cattle for export is just now remarkably good business. Every day we hear of sales of more or less thin, but well-bred, animals at from \$50 to \$60 each, the same animals selling when fat a few months hence for at least \$100 paper or \$30 gold each.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

The exports from Patagonia during 1894 comprised 3,055 tons wool to Buenos Aires and 300 tons to Bahia Blanca, 20 tons sheep skins to Bahia Blanca and 577 tons to Buenos Aires, 258 tons steer hides to Buenos Aires, 6 tons to Bahia Blanca, 11½ tons hair to Buenos Aires, and 6 tons ostrich feathers to the same port.

Another Brazilian deputy, bearing the historic name of Rivadavia, has been expressing his desire of declaring war against Uruguay as the best means of securing peace in Brazil. These fulminations do not seem to be taken very seriously here, nor are they echoed in the Brazilian press.—*Montevideo Times*.

The Argentine government has resolved that the renting of state lands which are unoccupied shall be put up to auction once a month. These actions to be held on the 25th of every month. The upset price will be \$150 per kilometric league, and no one can acquire less than 2,500 hectares, nor more than 10,000 in the northern territories, and 20,000 in the southern territories.

It has been officially announced that the treaty of peace and friendship between Chile and Bolivia has been signed. By said treaty, Bolivia attains a port on the Pacific coast; and the territory known as Pistas Grandes, ceded by treaty to Argentina by Bolivia, but actually in possession of Chile by virtue of an understanding or misunderstanding with Bolivia, is left an open question to be settled hereafter.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, May 13.

Sr. E. Aleman has been appointed finance minister of the province of Santa Fé. The new minister is a man of wealth which has been acquired by hard work and not by political intrigue, and although he does not appear to have had much preparation for the post, it is more than probable that he will make a much better minister than one of the numerous politicians who were candidates for the post.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, May 13.

It is proposed that the health visit to steamers arriving in port, shall in future be made in the South Basin instead of in the outer roads, thereby avoiding the delay outside. Steamers arriving can thus come straight into port without anchoring outside. In case of steamers coming from infected ports or with illness on board, the floating lazaretto doctor will board them in the outer roads and order compliance with existing rules.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

The municipality want the government to compel business houses to close their doors whenever the national guards are called out to drill, in order that the employees may attend to their military duties. The municipality does not propose that taxation on business houses shall be decreased in proportion to the loss of business entailed by the compulsory closing. Moreover, the municipality forgets that the request is an attempt against the individual liberty of citizens as well as against the liberty of trade.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

A gentleman named Hus has proposed to the municipality to introduce and sell sea fish including shell fish in the markets of Buenos Aires. He asks for a concession for 20 years and offers to fix his rates as follows: sea fish, 1 dollar per kilo, fresh-water fish, 75 and 55 cents per kilo. Mr. Hus proposes to construct tanks, dig canals, and make other big preparations for taking charge of a piece of the ocean. He would also that schooners and tug out fish carts, and for the sale of his fish he would require at least 20 stalls in the market.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

The exports of live stock from Argentina during the first three months of this year show a great increase over those of last. The figures on March 31st were as follows:

Donkeys.....	840
Horses.....	2,553
Pigs.....	59
Sheep.....	120,425
Mules.....	7,507
Cattle.....	70,896
Last year figures for sheep, cattle and mules were:	
Sheep.....	29,659
Mules.....	3,393
Cattle.....	32,559

The new officers appointed to direct the affairs of the British Hospital during the coming year are: President, F. W. Barron; hon. treasurer, E. B. Codner; hon. secretary, William Goodwin; hon. consulting physician, Dr. M. J. Petty; hon. consulting surgeon, Dr. Lionel Shattock; most of whom have held offices before and are responsible for the high standard of excellence observed in this very English and admirably managed institution, where people should in every way try to help and support. A very simple way of doing this is to send any old clothes, boots or cast-off clothing, as many poor people go into the Hospital in a very desolate state, and a gift of clothes on leaving is very useful to them.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

The Montevideo custom house receipts for the month of April, 1895, were as follows:

Importation	\$ 81,196.71
Exportation	131,700.91
Departments, estimated	102,000.00
Total	\$ 114,903.62

Same month, 1894	\$ 1,009,226
Same month, 1893	\$ 874,492

The inspector's report on the state of the Argentine National railway is far from satisfactory. He says the permanent way is in a bad condition throughout the line. The rails are much worn and steel rails should be laid over the whole system. There are no materials for repairs, and savings have frequently to be taken up to repair the main line. The rolling stock is in a very bad state, all the passenger cars should be removed from service, and the whole of the stock is in a imminent and worthless condition. So much for government administration.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

The cruiser *25 de Mayo* has been to Montevideo for the purpose of having her hull scraped and cleaned, a little bit of repair which could not be achieved here on account of the lack of dock space, and yet the government is getting out new vessels, with which the same business will have to be gone through. What would happen in case of a war with Chile with the present condition of things unchanged, only the facticians of the navy can tell, a dry dock of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the big vessels of the fleet being apparently a secondary matter.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

The latest and maddest idea in Buenos Aires is to impose an import duty on foreign newspapers and magazines. We wonder how it is to be collected. Will every person whose friends in Europe post him a newspaper have to go to the custom house to pay a fine for its passage? After this it only remains to tax letters.—*Montevideo Times*. After all, it is only a degree worse than the taxes imposed on books, paper and printing material. Taxes on knowledge, or facilities for the acquisition of knowledge, are considered perfectly right and proper by that large and pushing class of politicians who think that governments are destined to promote special interests rather than the general welfare.

The Argentine government has appointed Dardo Roehl, the governor who founded La Plata, as minister to Bolivia and Perú. He is an untried man in diplomacy, and his appointment to those two countries is therefore a serious mistake. The conflict between Argentina and Chile is too serious to be left in the hands of untried men. Chile has already scored two important victories in the recent treaties with Bolivia and Perú, and she will continue to score victories as long as the Argentines continue the corrupt policy which now rules their country. They need their best and most trustworthy men at these neighboring capitals, and they should have a policy other than that of robbery and political intrigue.

The merry pickpocket found himself in the wrong box on Thursday at La Plata, and owing to the prompt exertions of the gentlemen who captured the thief, the La Plata police were benefited to the extent of getting hold of a man they had long been on the look-out for. As the passengers by the *Magdalena* were going on board, Mr. F. L. Saunders felt a hand thumbing in his pockets but waited till the thief had abstracted a book and was leaving the plank, when he followed him and firmly but persuasively snatched him, hauling the scoundrel over to the tender mercies of the police commissioner. The stolen property was recovered and Mr. Saunders was thanked by the officials for the capture of a pickpocket the police had earnestly desired for some time. The man was a third-class passenger to Rio, and no doubt thought that he might as well make his expenses to that port before he left Buenos Aires, but the best-laid schemes of mice and men, etc., etc., as in this case.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, May 18.

We learn that a South American railway which advertised for applicants for the post of sub-manager was flooded with applications of the most varying merit. Among these was found one from an aspiring hairdresser, who candidly acknowledged that he had had no practical experience of railway work, but pointed out on the other hand that he had travelled a good deal on English railways. The qualification reminds us of the story of an applicant for admission to the London Scottish. Interrogated as to his nationality, he was compelled to admit that he was not Scotch; but he pointed out that the holding of Scotch property was an alternative qualification, and mentioned that he was the owner of a Scotch terrier. We understand that the hairdresser's application was unsuccessful. This gentleman must have had the impression, not so very uncommon in England, that any one can succeed in Argentina, and that any one is good enough to send out to a post there. The idea is becoming antiquated, however.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

An uncomfortable report was started yesterday that the next financial move that government has in contemplation is the coming of \$500,000 in copper coins, the object being, of course, the commission. Such a step would only increase the currency difficulties of the retail market, which is already suffering from a snap flatty of copper as of silver. With regard to the latter, the new million now being thrown on the market is already producing the effect expected, and in the last few days the discount on silver has increased, to the prejudice of those whose business compels them to receive in silver and pay in gold. With copper at a discount in relation to silver, and silver at a discount in relation to gold, the currency will soon be in a nice state of confusion, thanks to governing powers whose financial operations are conducted to obey their own interests and without consultation of the exigencies of the market. Fortunately the rumour is not yet confirmed.—*Montevideo Times*, May 10. On the following day the *Times* says the rumor is untrue. The comment, however, on the evil results of an overissue of "cheap money", whether of paper, silver, or copper, remains true. A fixed standard of value is quite as necessary in commerce as fixed weights and measures.

—A leading business at present in municipal circles is the slaughter of street dogs. In the morning carts specially built for dog hunting go round the city on the look out for victims. Men armed with knives accompany the carts; a police man to protect the lives of the dog-catchers accompanies the expedition. When the cart is full it is taken away to a big yard in Calle Charcas. Upon arrival the dogs are all tried and condemned to death. After the sentence they are allowed 24 hours grace. If during that time anybody comes and pays a fine for one of them, that dog's life is saved. Upon the expiration of the 24 hours all the dogs that have not been ransomed are done to death. They are inclosed in an air-tight compartment and choked. After death they are skinned. The bodies are taken to the wild animals at Palermo and the skins are sold. It is impossible to sleep within ten squares of this dog prison, so great is the noise made by the condemned prisoners.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—We take the following from the message of the governor of Entre Ríos at the opening of the provincial legislature: During 1894, agriculture did not make such progress as in the years 1892 and 1893, but the amount of land under cultivation was greater than during those years, and was 932,000 hectares as against 845,000 in 1893, distributed as follows:—Wheat 435,559 hectares, maize 312,250, linseed 47,225, peanut 3,386, alfalfa 3,487, vine 29,175, various 41,531 hectares. The result of the wheat crop has been most disastrous for the province, not only on account of the low prices ruling, but also on account of the small crop, because whilst 231,500 tons were gathered from 48,000 hectares in 1893, the 1894-95 harvest has only given 173,200 tons from the 312,250 hectares under cultivation. The vineyards are becoming more important every year, on account of the good qualities of the soil and climate of the province for this industry. The cattle industry in spite of the drought of the past year continues to flourish, and the saladeros of the province have slaughtered 2,100,000 head. The exports of cattle have been 89,300 head, 366,800 steer hides and 6,375 tons of wool.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—There seems after all to be a smattering of political economy in our officials. This is indicated by a proposal to reduce the duty on sugar, which is at present charged at the onerously high rate of nine cents gold per kilo. The proposed alteration is a very modest one; it is suggested that the duty might be reduced to eight cents gold. It is believed that the increased importation would almost balance the loss of revenue resulting from the reduction. This is cheering news for our refineries, who will doubtless protest that they are at present working entirely without profit, and that any change will damage the infant industry. Infant industries of this kind have a way of crying out which suggests that it would rather a difficult task to stifle them. Anyhow, no one proposes to do so, but the report in favor of the change expresses the opinion that the time has now arrived when a reduction might be effected without danger. Readers of John Stuart Mill will remember that those are precisely the conditions under which he would allow of protective duties; at the same time it is difficult to conceive always comes when any attempt is made to remove the bandwings.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The calling out of the national guard in 1893 gave room for some remarkable displays of the disregard for discipline, and the routed objection to all restraint, no matter how wholesome, which characterizes the Argentine, especially the educated Argentine. We had the pleasure of seeing a sentry, on being reprimanded by his superior for his manner of carrying a rifle, throw the rifle on the ground and walk away. The present drilling of the civilian forces is calculated to do much good if it does away with this lawless feeling. But discipline can hardly be expected in the ranks if it does not exist among the officers. The reprimanding of an officer before his men for a mistake in drill is a sufficiently gross breach of military etiquette; words would fail to describe adequately the utter contempt for order displayed by the officer who on Sunday last, when approached by some of the men after they had been dismissed, drew his sword and, ordering his fellow officers to do the same, attacked the men with drawn swords. This spells anarchy, not discipline, and the national guard would be better never to drill if its drilling must call forth such disgraceful exhibitions. But after all much cannot in any case be expected of soldiers, either professional or civilian, in a country where it is hardly a penal offence to organise a rising in the army itself.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, May 18.

—The political sensation of the day has been the pitiful fiasco of President Borda's momentary flicker of independence and his ignominious collapse into the arms of the ex-President Dr. Herrera, who consequently may count more his considered more entirely master of the situation than ever—and a worse master it would be difficult to find. What we said in our last issue, more in jest than in earnest, about a banquet and a reconciliation, has proved to be perfectly true. The banquet was held at the *grande* of Deputy Segundo at Pedras Blancas. Idiarte Borda and the "Ex" sat at the right and left hands of the host and the other guests were the minister of government, Dr. Brian, Col. Abella, Dr. Vilazza, and some twenty of the most characteristic "herreraista" deputies and holders of important posts, but not one amongst them representative of public opinion or confidence. In fact the meeting might have been carefully planned to represent a gathering of conspirators against the welfare of the republic and the honour of the President. Sr. Idiarte Borda fell into the trap without presence of resistance and openly confessed his secret submission to Dr. Herrera and disavowed the independent propaganda of the *Press*. The burial of the last hopes of the republic in its President was celebrated with much champagne, health-drinking and exchange of effusive complimentary toasts. A more pitiful scene would be difficult to imagine, and the whole affair has exhibited Sr. Borda in a light to which only one word can now be applied—contemptible. The whole business has made the worst of impressions on the public.—*Montevideo Times*, May 21.

—Deputy Ceretit has brought in a bill in the Chamber of Deputies, which can be defined in four words—no work, no pay. He proposes that the stipends of members be paid according to their presence in Congress, and when permission is given to any member to absent himself, it should be done on the condition that no stipend will be paid during his absence. The bill is equitable and just, and for that very reason it will be thrown out. The idea that members of Congress should be called upon to work in order to earn their wages, is too preposterous ever to be entertained by themselves!—*Times*, Buenos Aires. Some such measure is also necessary here in Brazil. We have legislators who draw their salaries while remaining at home to attend to private affairs, while visiting Paris, and while loafing about the streets in Rio. If they were paid only for actual attendance, they would probably pay stricter attention to their public duties.

From the *Montevideo Times*, May 18.

THE EFFECTS OF THE QUARANTINE. Though the scandalous quarantines are fortunately over, their indirect effects on commerce and shipping will survive for some time to come, and it is impossible to estimate the injury they have done to the reputation of this port. As one of the consequences, we learn by the last mail, the following circular was issued in Great Britain last April:—

Shippers to Montevideo are respectively informed that, in consequence of the quarantine regulations now in force in the River Plate, it is contemplated that steamers will be unable to call at Montevideo on their outward passage, and will have to tranship their cargo for that port at Buenos Aires. Under these circumstances, a charge of 10c. per ton on Montevideo cargo, over and above the freight, will be made, until further notice, to cover the extra expenses which may be thereby incurred. The amount so charged will be entered separately in the bill of lading, and will be returned to the shippers, in the event of the present restrictions having been removed on the arrival of the steamers and their being able to land their cargoes in the ordinary way. This arrangement will be put in force by steamers sailing from Liverpool, London, and Glasgow, on and after 20th April.—(*St. James's*), Lampont and Holt, R. P. Houston and Co., David McIver and Co., H. and W. Nelson, Allan Bros. and Co., Arthur Holland and Co., Humber Bros. and Co., F. Kaye and Co. (Prince Line). Alex. Howland and Co.

From the *Review*, Buenos Aires, May 18.

THE QUEEN CITY OF THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

The omniscient Whitaker, under the heading "British possessions in Australasia," states that Melbourne with its suburbs contained on 31st December, 1894, an estimated population of 444,832 inhabitants, "being the most populous city in the southern hemisphere." We have always understood Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires to be in the southern hemisphere, and oddly enough Whitaker himself gives larger figures for both of these cities than for Melbourne. The remark is probably one that has been at some time true, and has been carried on from year to year.

In any case, the results of last week's census establish uncontestedly the claim of Buenos Aires to be the largest city of South America, and of the southern hemisphere. With allowance for imperfections in the execution of the census, inseparable from the way in which it was carried out, the figure 655,688 may be taken as practically correct, and no other city in this half of the world can lay claim to possessing within 100,000 of this number of inhabitants. The population of Buenos Aires is thus larger than that of any cities of the United Kingdom except London and Glasgow; it is considerably larger than that of Liverpool or Birmingham, and it is only about 50,000 less than the combined populations of Manchester and Salford. Of the great cities of Europe, only Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and Moscow surpass Buenos Aires, and in North America only New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, and Philadelphia. Our city is the second city of the Latin world, surpassing Madrid, Naples and Rome in Europe, and Rio Janeiro, Santiago, Lima and Mexico in the new world. The rate of growth is no less remarkable than the actual size, for in the last eight years Buenos Aires has increased by about 50 per cent.

It would be interesting to trace the various causes which have led to a town once the despised appanage of the Peruvian vice-royalty, important only as the port at which the African slaves were landed, and as the terminus of the long journey of the yearly caravan from Lima or Parana, becoming so much more important than the cities that despised her. Buenos Aires is only another proof that the most precious commodities are not the most valuable. She has no cargo so precious as the coffee of Brazil, or the silver of Potosi, or even the nitrate of the West Coast. But she has cattle and sheep, she has wheat and maize; and on the hunger of Europe she has grown rich.

May it be questioned also whether the fact of a seventh of the whole population of a country so vast as Argentina being gathered together in one huge city, so that town lots have risen to impossible prices, while towns away outside are going a-begging, is a healthy sign. It is an evil for the country that all its cosine and intellect should be irresistibly attracted to the one central city, to the dwarving and impoverishing of the country at large. A country so formed is apt to resemble what physicians tell us the man of the future will be, a creature whose head is almost too large to be supported by his stunted limbs. The possession of theatres and university, of training colleges and handsome schools, is after all a poor compensation for the barbarism of the provinces and the want of education in the camp.

The problem is no new one. It has faced every civilized country in turn, and none has yet been able to solve it. It does not yet face us in so stark a shape as it presents to others. But it is coming for all that. Life in the city is becoming every year more expensive, every year more uncertain, every year more difficult and trying. Yet the city goes on increasing at a greater rate than the camp. Year by year life in the camp becomes more bearable, more humane. But year by year the camp population adds its quota to the city.

MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY.

ALL THE INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES CAN NOW VERY EASILY OBTAIN IT.

To all places where a postal-agency exists, the salutary NECTANDRA AMARA PILLS, which contain the exact doses of Nectandra, well packed in small and resistant tin boxes, can be forwarded with the greatest dispatch and thus serve instead of Wine, Elixir, or Tincture of Nectandra Amara, the Paulista remedy, as the latter, on account of being liquid, can not be sent by mail. The effect produced by the Nectandra Amara pills is exactly the same.

Here are some of the innumerable testimonials with regard to this wonderful medicine:

From a mother.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—Having been very ill, suffering from a dyspeptic complaint, I came very near dying and leaving my five children as orphans; my good luck, however, would that I read one of your Nectandra Amara pills advertisements in the journal *O PAÍS*; I bought some and the result was very prompt; after a few days I was completely re-established. I write you this letter purposely, so that you can make any use of it you desire. Yours gratefully ANNA EMILIA DE SOUZA MACEDO, Rio de Janeiro, 12th June 1894.

From a father.

The undersigned certifies herewith that his daughter suffered for a long time from an intestinal complaint, and after having been treated by very capable physicians without result, was completely re-established by the use of the Nectandra Amara pills. Rio de Janeiro, 18th September 1890. ANTONIO A. C. BARRADAS, Doctor in Sciences.

From a sufferer.

I, the undersigned, declare herewith, that having suffered a long time from dysentery, and having used your Nectandra Amara pills by the advice of a good friend, find myself happily re-established; one single box was sufficient to effect my cure. 241, Rue do Hospicio, Rio de Janeiro, 22nd April 1894. J. DO PAZO.

From a doctor.

I certify herewith that I have frequently employed in my practice the Pills, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara with admirable results in cases of diarrhea, dysentery and inflammation of the bowels. Which I affirm and swear upon the faith of my professional reputation. Capri, 14th March 1890. DR. JOSE VIEIRA DA COSTA VALENTE.

A business man from the interior.

writes us as follows: State of Minas Gerais, S. João Baptista da Terra Branca, 15th May 1891. Having obtained a very good result by the use of the box of Sr. Antero Leivas' Nectandra Amara pills, which you sent me by mail, I now enclose herewith 43700 and beg you will forward to my address two more boxes of your precious medicine for the cure of dyspeptic complaints. With many regards, yours, etc., ANTONIO THEOPHILO DOS REIS.

From a planter of the interior.

S. JOSE DO BOM JARDIM, 8th February 1894.

SR. JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA.—Enclosed, find the sum of \$4600 for which please send me by registered mail two more boxes of Nectandra Amara pills; the result obtained by our patient with the last box received has been highly satisfactory. Yours etc., MANOEL TEIXEIRA DE PAIVA ARAUJO.

THE ABOVE transcribed letters and testimonials show the great efficacy of the Nectandra Amara pills in cases of complaints of the stomach or disarrangement of the bowels and the great facility to obtain them wherever a postal agency exists. It is a remedy with which every family, father, or chief of establishment in distant parts of the country, where no prompt medical assistance can be obtained, should be provided, because this remedy is just for those complaints which occur most frequently, and from which, when neglected, ensue very often fatal consequences.

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All persons, who have no correspondents here and desire to provide themselves with these most useful pills, should write direct to the proprietor who will remit them by registered mail to any part of Brazil or foreign country, by enclosing with the order the amount of Rs. \$2300 for one box, 125600 for 6 boxes and 205800 for one dozen boxes; the fractions represent the amount paid to the Post Office for registering.

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Subscribed capital . . . £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 900,000

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Of course you do, and in order to have a comfortable bath you must have one of our Instantaneous Bath Water Heaters, to be had only of

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These machines are made entirely of copper, so that the acid or alkali contained in the water has no effect on their durability. The three points of advantage we claim for these machines over all others are—

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This machine can be found working at our office every day until 5 p. m., where it will afford us great pleasure to show them to customers and answer any questions in explanation.

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PETROPOLIS

Your jaws go up and down, to and fro briskly, and the gum gets a most unmerciful handling for a while. The central idea in starting this process is to chew it into annihilation. You settle in your mind that you are stronger than gum—that in any contest between gum and you the gum is bound to get the worst of it. In a reasonable time you halt to report progress. You remove the gum from your mouth and examine it to see how much is left. You are astonished to find that there is apparently more than you put in. Nothing daunted, you resume business and chew away for half-an-hour or so. At the end of that time you close up again for inspection. It is more or less the same story. The gum has not diminished in the least. It is now a sort of pale chocolate color, and has assumed a leathery, weather-beaten look. Its size is just the same.

I experimented as far as this point myself, and then gave in. I had no more time to devote to the interests of science, so I retained the services of a confidential newspaper boy and started him upon a fresh slab early on Tuesday morning. On Tuesday evening he came and showed me the gum. It was the same size as ever and as pliable as air. It would stretch out into infinity like a repeating decimal. The boy pulled it out to the full length of his arms, and made fancy plaitings with it to amuse himself. Then he stuck one end of it on to the stern of a passing tram-car and held the other end between his teeth. The car went on its way and the gum began to stretch and stretch until it had extended itself all the way from Plaza Victoria to near Flores. It became in the end so thin from stretching as to be almost invisible. Finally it disappeared altogether. I have never seen it since. There are three or four more slabs still left. They can be had on application to the undersigned.

In chewing this gum your appetite is quickened from the continued and suggestive movement of the jaws. Your facial muscles are developed. The elbows of your jawbones stand out in your cheeks after a reasonable amount of practice like the hips of a veteran tram horse. You go round a block sooner than meet a friend, because meeting him you would have to stop chewing in order to talk. If you swallow it they will have to get a sand pump in order to start it out of your inside. If you try to make a speech or yawn or sneeze while in a state of gum it will get into your wind-pipe and down into your lungs, and it will take some years before you can have it all pulled out again. That is all I know about chewing-gum. I cannot say that I hunger and thirst after additional information regarding it.

As to the rocking-chair. Everybody knows about it. There are rocking-chairs that will content themselves in one locality, but the vast majority of rocking-chairs are ambitious and want to travel, and see life. In the reading-room of the Literary Society there is a rocking-chair that if properly attended to will take you all round the room, or down and up the stairs, or out over the balconies and into eternity. There are rocking-chairs that will give you seasickness, and there are others that will not rock until you are falling asleep in them, at which moment they will start business and spill you out into the cold unsympathetic world. These and many other classes of rocking-chairs are too well known to need more ample description. Let us now conclude.

Both the rocking-chair and chewing-gum are American institutions. The Americans are a people always living at high pressure. Stillness or repose for them is out of the question. It is not that they are nervous or irritable, but that the psychological phenomenon of abnormal muscular sensibility is peculiar to them. One of the phases of muscular sensibility in a high degree is the craving to obtain amusement from motion. A great deal of all physical enjoyment comes from the muscular tissue of the body. By varying the modes of this enjoyment it is intensified. The rocking-chair is one mode. The movement of the jaws over chewing-gum without the mental effort of speaking and without the physical effort of articulation or mastication, is another. If the rocking-chair collapses you may break your bones. If you swallow your chewing-gum you may choke yourself. But what would you have? All physical exercise is attended with a greater or less degree of danger. No human institution is perfect but a well-seasoned meerschaum.

CHE BUONO.

[June 4th, 1895.]

From the *Western Courier*, Valparaiso.**THE CAPTAIN OF THE "THUNDERBOLT."**

The following exquisite sample of juvenile enterprise has been handed to us by Mr. Johnson, governor of Juan Fernandez Island. In our opinion it beats hollow the many published schoolboys' letters, with this notably in its favour that *it is genuine*. The original may be seen in this office by anyone who may be under the impression that we have in any way altered it in order to improve the grotesqueness of this claimant letter.

MR. V. JOHNSON.

Juanfernandez.

Opposite Valparaiso.
Or to the owner of Juanfernandez Island.
ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE,
Auckland, New Zealand.

Friday, 3rd Aug., 1894.

Dear Sir, who art the owner of Juanfernandez Island, I will not put up with staying in New Zealand any longer, as the boys at my school (with a few exceptions) tease me abominably, and knock me about too much, so that I am writing to tell you that I will come to Juanfernandez. I have no money to pay my passage, but I will build a large raft, to carry me, and what little I may have, to the Island of Juanfernandez.

I will bring some provisions with me on my raft, and some meat which I can cook by a large burning-glass, and I have a smaller lens and a microscope that magnifies very well.

I have not many tools to work with, but I can get a few, and bring them down on my raft, and if I could get a few little belts would bring them with me.

I would like to lay railway tracks on the Island when I come, and I would like to make a track to run upon the track rails, and also I would like to have a small locomotive engine to pull the trucks along, and to have great fun, if the truck gets off the track. I might be able to have some clocks and chronometers, and also a nice telescope to view the Island with.

I have read about this Island in Robinson Crusoe, and I am sure it must be a very pretty Island, with a beautiful crystal cave or grotto, and this was one of Robinson Crusoe's abodes. If there are any goats on this Island, I will be able to milk them, to have a draft of milk, and I read in Robinson Crusoe that there are a great many turtles on one side of the Island, and I am sure they are good for food. I could make traps to catch different animals, which I read of in Robinson Crusoe, and this was the way he caught some of the animals, and he shot those he did not catch.

My raft will consist of a great many apartments, in the first there will be provisions, and in the last fowls, and each apartment must be very large and well built, and the raft must be very strong so as to stand the tremendous force of the vast ocean, and it must be a few hundred yards square.

The name of my raft is going to "Thunderbolt," as this is a good name.

I live in a suburb of Auckland called Remuera, and in Victoria Avenue of Remuera, but not on the main road.

I got to school to St. Andrews College where the boys tease me so much. So please dear owner of Juanfernandez to take me in and keep me for nothing as I have no money, and I will build the said raft myself.

I remain

Yours truly

K. SCOTT.

Please Address,
Kenneth Scott
St. Andrews College, lower Symond's
Street, Auckl. N.Z.

TAKING the word in the general meaning of any plant of which the blossom is the essential feature, the answer to the question of which flower is capable of being put to the largest number of commercial uses is afforded by the poppy. The poppy is cultivated for the sake of opium, one of the most valuable of medicines, and which, as a commercial article, exceeds in importance every other drug in use. Opium is the dried juice of the unripe capsules of the white poppy, which is also of great value for its oil and other purposes. The seeds, which contain no opium or other narcotic principle, yield about 40 per cent. of oil, and the oil cake, which is much appreciated by the natives of India, is useful for manure and cattle feeding. These seeds were well known to the ancients as a pleasant article of food, and some German cakes have poppy seeds plentifully sprinkled on the top. The oil expressed from them is perfectly wholesome, and

it is supposed that one-half of the oil used for cooking and otherwise for alimentary purposes in France is of this kind. It is a valuable and much-used medium for artistic oil painting. The inferior qualities are consumed in soap and varnish making, and for burning in lamps. The oil is also very extensively used in the valley of the Ganges and other opium regions for food and domestic purposes.

AMONG all the exquisitely sensitive scientific apparatus now in use, it is somewhat difficult to give the palm absolutely to one or the other. But an exhaustive examination would probably lead to a decision in favour of the apparatus used by Professor Boys in determining the value of the constant G in physics, or in other words the amount of the attraction of gravitation exerted by one body on another. It consists of two gold and two lead balls weighing 14 lbs. and 16 grs. respectively, suspended by quartz fibres. The gold balls are hung to an ordinary mirror in a tilted plane. The slightest motion of the lead balls moves the gold ones, and they move the mirror. The apparatus cannot be used in London because the earth tremors are too great. Even in its underground crypt at Oxford it can only be used in the dead of night. A train moving a mile away will set the mirror oscillating, and once it registered a slight earthquake occurring in Transylvania. A force equal to a million of a grain will move the mirror, so that it no longer reflects the scale by which its movements are measured, and the hundred millionth of a grain will set it swinging. The observer has to sit eighty feet away from it and watch the oscillations of that mirror through a telescope.

WE understand that the Guatemalan government, which abruptly suspended payment on both the external and internal debt in February, 1894, on the ground of the high gold premium, is now ready to recommence the payment of interest, on the following terms: For every £500 of the internal and for every £100 of the external debt £70 of four per cent. bonds will be given with the same security as before, together with £5 in bonds for arrears of interest. Holders, therefore, of both the old loans will be on an equality in future, receiving £75 per cent. of their present holdings in new four per cent. bonds, while Guatemala will save one-fourth of the interest previously paid. This arrangement has been approved by the President, and would, doubtless, be accepted by the bondholders; but there appears to be a hitch, which, it is said, is due to a little difficulty as to the remuneration which the council of foreign bondholders demands for its services. If this be so, we trust the magnates of Moorgate street will see their way to an honorable compromise.—*Financial News*, May 9.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.*Rua Sete de Setembro n. 71.*

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Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

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31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31

SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 8, Travessa D. Manuel, as to death or whereabouts of the following:

KELLY, James—who left the East Indian, August 1894.

SUNDERLAND, of Teote, James William—who left England December 1888 and worked as a Stevedore in Rio.

CONNELL, J. Max—last known address, Estação de São Simão.

SWIFT, Thomas Henry—ex Norwegian ship "Norsk Tronka Victoria."

LEVAN, Thomas—said to have died in Rio.

Rio de Janeiro, 29th April 1895.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

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134 Nassau St., NEW YORK;
Messrs. STREET & CO.,
30 Cornhill, LONDON;
" " 14, Rue de la Paix,
33 New Bond St., "

and at the Victoria Store, S. Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rue Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 4th, 1895.

If the senators and deputies who are trying to force through Congress a bill of indemnity in favor of Floriano Peixoto and his agents, will only take time to study the question a little, they must surely see that they are wasting their breath. Congress has no more right and power to do an unconstitutional thing than has the executive. All the legislative acts that Congress can pass in a session will not legalize a single unconstitutional executive act. The three branches of government—the executive, the legislative and the judicial—are separate and independent, and they are not permitted to trespass upon each other's functions. The only power which can pass upon the constitutionality or legality of an executive act, is that of the judiciary, and to it also belongs the final interpretation of the constitution and the laws. Congress may talk and legislate to its heart's content, but it will make no difference whatever with the real questions involved. It has no more right to legalize the illegal acts of the dictator and his agents, than it has to legalize the assassination of José Maria, or the recent defalcation by the treasurer of the Central railway. It may pass a hundred indemnity laws, but this will not deter the Supreme Tribunal from declaring them unconstitutional and from trying any official for infractions of the law. Congress is clearly trespassing upon the prerogatives of the judiciary, and it is apparently unconscious of the fact that its own powers are limited and defined. There is no constitutional government in the world where the legislative branch enjoys the powers and immunities which some members of the present Brazilian Congress consider themselves authorized to exercise. No free and intelligent people would ever confer such powers and immunities upon their representatives, for it would render them both despotic and irresponsible. They are not republican ideas which counsel these arbitrary acts, nor the wish to establish free and progressive institutions in Brazil; it is simply the despotic impulses of men who are seeking to rule by force, and to crush all who venture to oppose them. Could they have their way, they would destroy every vestige of liberty in the country and reduce it to a condition approaching that of Turkey. It is to be hoped, however, that constitutional principles will be saved from the despotism of either executive, or legislature.

ALTHOUGH the quarantine season is practically at an end, the question itself is still before us unsettled. The government has nominally granted certain concessions and has made the customary promises, but these, we submit, do not settle the points at issue. Were there another cholera alarm, the same scenes would be re-enacted which so disgraced this country at the beginning of the year. Practically, we are just where we were when the controversy began. The government has engaged to build a temporary lazaretto hospital at Ilha Grande, and to provide a floating lazaretto for that anchorage, but so far as we are informed neither has been done. Complaints have also been made of the miserable treatment received there at the hands of those in charge of the station, but to no effect. Although paying first-class hotel rates, the unfortunate passengers were treated like

criminals, being locked up in dirty, unsanitary quarters nearly the whole time. This, likewise, has been ignored, and nothing whatever has been done to secure for the traveller the treatment due to his condition and necessities. Barbarous and dangerous as these quarantine imprisonments are—and many a case of infectious disease has been traced to them—they are still retained throughout a great part of the world as a barrier against the spread of dangerous epidemic diseases. Experience and science have proved them useless for that purpose, but still they are retained—in great part mute witnesses to popular ignorance and cowardice. It is easier, perhaps, for the government to build a huge barracks in some desolate place and fill it with piratical purveyors and half-educated doctors, than it is to teach the people how to live so as to avoid contagious disease. It is time, however, to call a halt. We have lived under the exactions and abuses of these quarantine harpies quite long enough. They have imposed upon our intelligence, insulted our self-respect and abused our confidence, until patience has ceased to reflect credit upon our judgment. To submit longer to the abuses and robberies of quarantine doctors and purveyors is to declare ourselves unable to redress one of the greatest wrongs of the day. Quarantine is not only a grievous restriction upon commerce, but it is a savage trespass upon the rights and liberties of travellers. It restricts trade, inflicts losses, destroys property, restrains personal liberty, endangers life and health and protects extortion. If it were necessary to protect a country in this way against the introduction of an infectious disease, then we might submit to some of these burdens without a word; but it rarely affords the protection desired, and it is made the vehicle for imposing burdens upon us which are foreign to the purpose. If our personal detention, and the detention and disinfection of our goods, are necessary to save a country from an infectious disease, the germs of which are supposed to be concealed about our person or property, then the people of that country benefit by such detention and should not only treat us considerably, as an apology for the inconvenience caused, but they should bear all our expenses and losses. They should be both generous and just in all such cases. But where is this done? In nearly every case, especially in South America, they throw us into filthy barracks, deprive us of almost every convenience of civilized life, turn us over to the tender mercies of rapacious purveyors, rob and destroy our property, and then coolly charge us the highest possible price for the services supposed to have been rendered. They entertain us like criminals, and then charge us like roving millionaires. All this, we repeat, is both grossly unjust and absolutely unnecessary. If the abolition of quarantine can not be secured at present, then its severities should be mitigated and its abuses forbidden by international regulations. And each nation should be made responsible for all the expenses, losses and damages caused by the quarantines which it inflicts upon commerce and travel.

THE situation on our southern border is one which demands thoughtful consideration, for it is full both of warnings and of dangers. The Rio Grande struggle is but an incident compared with the course of events in that part of the continent. By itself, it is without decisive influence beyond a limited district, but it may lead to a collision with our southern neighbors, and this in turn may involve a half of South America in war. In this respect it is important that the government should exercise the greatest caution in its dealings with Uruguay, and Argentina, and that it should employ all the means within its power to pacify that unhappy state. To this end, an armed peace would be most undesirable; the peace should be a thorough reconciliation, so that the loyalty of Rio Grande will never be in question in the inevitable struggle through which our southern neighbors must pass. Pessimistic though it may seem, we are convinced that we are rapidly approaching a period of widespread disorder and revolution in Argentina and Uruguay, a struggle whose consequences no one can foresee. In Argentina, four or five provinces are at this moment threatened with revolutionary outbreaks, and the whole country is uneasy and discontented. And it is not only on

account of a selfish and mercenary national government, but also because their local governments are venal and tyrannical. Taxation has become ruinously oppressive, and the people are driven to desperation by the brutality and venality of their own officials, who are proving themselves strangers both to mercy and to shame. Such a situation can not last. Even a worm will turn when trodden upon. In Uruguay there is a difference in details, but the situation is much the same. In that country—we can not call it a republic—the government is centralized, consequently the abuses committed in the departments are due to misgovernment at the capital. And as for the latter—what terms can one use to portray it? Though one of the fairest countries on this continent, it is impoverished, insulted and crushed by one of the most mercenary and arbitrary governments ever invented. It is ruled nominally by civilians, but actually by barrack politicians. Its revenues are squandered on military equipment and contractors, and its industries are ruined by men who affect a lordly scorn for those occupations which compel physical and mental exertion. Both Argentina and Uruguay are to-day dominated by men who are parasites in every sense of the term. They are feeding upon the life blood of the two countries, and they are robbing them of their honor and independence as well. It requires no prophet to foretell what the result of all this shame and oppression is to be. Some day—and that day can not be far distant—the thives will either fall out among themselves, or the people will refuse to bear their wrongs any longer. And then will come the deluge! That an honest and stable government will result may be the desire of our hearts and the burden of our prayers—but it is over much to expect from the state of society which has been created by these so-called republican governments. Ignorant even of the fundamental principles of self-government, how can a people administer the complicated affairs of a nation without error and abuse? We are not living in an age of miracles, nor one of isolation. It is building upon the impossible to expect a people, perverted and untrained as these people certainly are, to govern themselves wisely and to meet their international obligations justly and creditably. And if this is true, what is the future to be for Argentina and Uruguay when their corrupt governments are overthrown? The Brazilian jacobin may sneer at the danger if it pleases him to do so, but still the problem remains. The struggle in the south will inevitably extend to Brazil unless wise counsels prevail, and unless we avoid the evils and mistakes which have brought so much trouble upon our neighbors. At present we are treading closely in their footsteps and repeating their mistaken experiments. If we are wise, we will strike out a new path for ourselves and then entrust our affairs to men of character and experience.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 27.—**Senate.**—The Senate resolved by 23 votes to 26 to postpone the discussion of the amnesty bill until after the bill from the Chamber of Deputies approving the acts of Marshal Floriano Peixoto shall have been placed on the docket. **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Veigas de Abreu replied to the speech of Deputy Zama. The President appointed three members of the joint committee which has to report on the bill in regard to the state government of Sergipe. Deputy Nilo Peçanha spoke in favor of amending the congressional election in the 1st district of Alagoas.

MAY 28.—Both houses adjourned in token of respect for the memory of Senator Saldaña Marinho.

MAY 29.—Neither house had a quorum.

MAY 30.—**Senate.**—Barão do Jardim referred to a letter from Dr. Dutra in regard to the murder of Barão do Batové, the details of which those who are responsible for the crime are endeavoring to conceal. He said that the government should call in and destroy all the copies of the military almanac in which Barão do Batové, who had hypocritically defended his country on many a battlefield, was classified as a deserter. He moved that the Senate should ask the government to state what had become of Barão do Batové after leaving the transport *Santos* and arriving at the fortress of São Joaquim, in Santa Catharina. Senator Coelho Rodrigues moved to ask for a collection of the dispatches issued by the government in 1892 and 1893 and of the laws, decrees and dispatches issued in 1894. The same senator moved that the bill from the Chamber of Deputies approving the acts of Marshal Floriano Peixoto should be returned to the committee that had reported thereon in order that they might modify their report in such a way as to make the conclusion logically consistent with the premises. In defending his motion he said

that Art. 70 of the rules prohibited bills whose provisions transcend the limits of the Senate's legitimate sphere of action and in the constitution there is nothing that authorizes either house of Congress to approve of acts of the executive branch of government. Senator Vicente Machado opposed the motion, though recognizing that the conclusions of the report are not consistent with the premises. Senator Otávio also opposed the motion, contending that the report is perfectly logical. The motion in being put to the vote was rejected. The president, considering himself constitutionally debared from presiding over the Senate during the discussion of the bill, left the chair, which was taken by the vice-president. Senator Aquilino da Angra said that he partly agreed with Senator Coelho Rodrigues. He did not consider the Chamber of Deputies competent to pass the bill now before the Senate. He defended, however, the report of the committee. He denied that the President of the Republic after leaving office becomes irresponsible for the abuses which he has committed. He spoke in detail of the abuses committed at different periods by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and said that Congress had been threatened last year with violent dissolution by Minister Cassiano do Nascimento for refusing to pass the adjournment bill. He declared in conclusion that he wished his children to be able to remember with pride and pleasure that he had not degraded himself by giving his approval to the abuses that stained the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. Senator Quintino Bocayuva denied that Minister Cassiano do Nascimento had threatened to dissolve Congress. What that minister had said was that Marshal Floriano Peixoto would resign unless Congress voted the adjournment bill. In his opinion Marshal Floriano Peixoto made a great mistake in not declaring the country under martial law before the revolution commenced. He took occasion to say that while minister of the provisional government he had never worked for electing Dr. Prudente de Moraes President, being on the contrary opposed to his election. Senator Vicente Machado spoke against the report, which he said, is not only illogical but even impracticable. He attacked Gen. Pegg and Commissioner Corrêa, saying that the former should have been shot. The latter he censured for holding office under Marshal Floriano Peixoto, for accepting illegal retirement from the presidency of the tribunal of accounts and for not having the courage to go into mourning for the death of his brother Barão de Serro Azul. In conjunction with 18 other senators he offered a substitute for the committee's report. **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Serzedello introduced a bill appropriating 200,000\$000 for the purchase of two dredges for the port of Pauá. Deputy Leonel Filho introduced a bill for a monument to the memory of Senator Saldaña Marinho. Deputy Bueno de Andrade moved to inquire of the government whether it had signed the new contract with the S. Paulo Railway Company. Deputy Costa Azevedo was elected and vice-president of the Chamber, receiving 128 votes to 13 for Deputy Glycerio, 2 scattering and 5 blank votes. Deputy Augusto de Freitas described the general situation of affairs, which he considers extremely critical. Santa Catharina and Paraná, he said, are delivered to despotism; Bahia has two legislatures and is in a state of anarchy; the government of Sergipe is anonymous; that of Alagoas is unconstitutional; Pernambuco is under the sway of crime, and disorder is considered a principle of order. The speaker thinks that the committee that reported on the election in Alagoas should have recognized that an election under an unconstitutional government cannot be valid. He moved to postpone the discussion of the election case until the question of the constitutionality of the present government of Alagoas shall have been settled. Deputy Moreira da Silva offered an amendment to the committee's resolution. This amendment involves the district attorney to prosecute the persons responsible for the acts of violence and fraud committed at that election. Deputy Gentiliano Góes defended the report of the committee.

MAY 31.—**Senate.**—Senator Otávio defended the committee's report on the bill approving the acts of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. While he was speaking, Senator Mores Barros interrupted him, saying that Marshal Floriano Peixoto's friends do not claim that the approval of Congress will legalize his unconstitutional acts. What they desire is merely to relieve him of political responsibility. Then, answered Senator Otávio, the bill is useless; Senator Coelho Rodrigues contended not only that the bill is useless, but that the conclusion of the report is illogical. **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Frederico Borges offered motions asking for information in regard to the arrest of Capt. José Caíulo Duimenes Pereira and the payment of 100,000\$000 to the Uruguayan government as a compensation for the murder of two Uruguayan citizens, and introduced a bill annulling the expulsion of insubordinate cadets from the military school on the 15th of last March. Deputy Serzedello and three deputies from Pauá offered a motion asking for information in regard to occurrences at Amapá. Although Deputy Glycerio objected to one of the questions embodied in the motion, its authors refused to alter it and it was voted without change.

JUNE 1.—**Senate.**—Senator Virgílio Damásio opposed the bill approving the acts of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. He said that the only ease in which the constitution empowers the Senate to show its approval or disapproval of the acts of the executive, is that of impeachment. Senator Christiano Ottolini said that on the 21st of May he completed the 80th year of his age, that in the course of his long life he had doubtless committed many errors, but that at the hour of death, which cannot now be distant, none of these errors would weigh so much upon his conscience as that which he would now commit if he failed to protest against the atrocious crime of murdering prisoners, a crime that had never stained the history of his country until after the establishment of the republic. After remarks from some other senators the debate was closed and the bill passed in second discussion by a vote of 27 to 14. Objection made by Senator Almeida Barreto to the vote of senators personally interested in the question, was overruled. **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Cunha Lima said that the governor of the state of Paráhyba is a

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despot and a tool of monarchists. He moved that the joint committee appointed to frame a bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution should be instructed to suggest measures for punishing violations of the constitution, for maintaining the independence of the judiciary and for preventing the governments of states from interfering in elections. After explanations from Deputy Victorio Monteiro, who said that the payment of 100,000\$000 to the government of Uruguay had been accepted as a settlement of claims amounting to two or three thousand contos, Deputy Frederico Borges withdrew his motion asking for information on the subject. The Chamber rejected Deputy Augusto de Freitas' motion for postponing the consideration of the Alagoas election case. The election of Dr. Araújo Góes was approved by a vote of 81 to 74.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has been organized in S. Paulo.

—Fevers of a bad character are reported from Atuarana, S. Paulo, which the local physicians are unable to control. In all probability it is a case of bad sanitary conditions.

—On the 28th ult., the masters of S. Paulo authorized their Grand Master, Dr. Martin Francisco, to ask the government, in their name, to make peace in Rio Grande do Sul.

—Mail advices from Ceará state that heavy rains continue to fall in the coast districts of that state. On the morning of the 17th ult., a rainfall of 54 millimetres was registered in Fortaleza.

—Councilor Camargo, a warm personal friend of Councilor Silveira Martins, died in S. Paulo on the 31st ult. During the monarchy he was several times elected to the general assembly and in 1885 was minister of war.

—It is stated that at Carioba Francisco Freire de Mello, a merchant of that city, has been incarcerated ever since April, 1894, at the barracks of the 6th regiment of artillery and that no one is permitted to communicate with the prisoner.

—Telegrams from Bahia yesterday state that the printing office of the *Diário da Bahia* had been assaulted and three persons badly wounded, one of which was Dr. Manoel Freire. The *Diário* accuses the police of being a party to the assault.

—It is said that Marshal Floriano Peixoto will soon leave Camburiquara on account of the cold, and will take up his residence at Barra, a station on the Oeste de Minas railway. Although his health has much improved he is still far from complete recovery.

—At the house of Messrs. Gradwhold Frère, in Ceará, a fire was caused by the falling of a part of the wall on a pile of 120 cases of matches, but was fortunately extinguished before much damage was done beyond the destruction of 30 cases of matches.

—On the 25th inst., in the S. Paulo legislature the opposition deputies offered a motion asking the governor of the state for information in regard to the soldiers of the 4th battalion of state troops, Evaristo Francisco, who was shot without trial at Caraguatatuba on Oct. 17th, 1893.

—At a dinner given to the local opposition leader at Batatas, S. Paulo, on the 31st ult., speeches were made against the general and state governments and a telegram was sent to Barão do Ladaio congratulating him on the salient position which he has occupied this year in the Senate.

—The constitution of the state of Amazonas is to be revised, and the next session of the state legislature will be devoted to that purpose. It is curious how many of these constitutions require revising as soon as they are promulgated. It would almost seem that the men who founded the republic were not infallible after all.

—In the 4th district of Pernambuco an election was held on the 30th ult. for filling the place left vacant in Congress by Dr. Gonçalves Ferreira when he accepted the portfolio of the interior and justice. The governor of the state is said to have exercised much pressure on the electors. Both parties claim the victory.

—During a recent rise of the Rio Parnaíba, in the state of Piauí, the island of Batatas, near the town of Parnaíba, was partly swept away by the current, with a small steam sugar mill situated on it. The proprietor had considered the site perfectly safe, as it had not been previously threatened by the river. The loss is placed at 49,000\$00.

—The *Estado*, of Victoria, Espírito Santo, publishes the following statistics of the recent cholera epidemic in that state, giving the number of cases and deaths in some of the places where the disease appeared:

Iapacatá.....	134 cases, 82 deaths,
Iapemirim.....	85 " 37 "
Castelo.....	— " 15 "
S. Gabriel.....	— " 10 "
S. João de Meriti, over	30 " —

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Notwithstanding the general desire for peace in Rio Grande do Sul the government does not yet seem disposed to put an end to the war. It has even decided to send more troops to that state and orders have been issued for the 16th battalion of infantry to be prepared to take passage to-morrow. The new commander of the 6th military district left yesterday for Rio Grande on the *Desterro*, accompanied by Col. Thompson Flores.

From some extracts from a letter of Saldanha da Gama, said to have been captured from Col. Ismael Soares, it appears that the revolutionary cause still suffers very much from the want of arms, this being the only reason, according to that letter, why the revolutionaries have not yet been able to completely crush the Castillians.

Apparicio Saravia is reported to have returned to the border from his raid through the country between Bagé and Porto Alegre. The troops under his command are said to have fought several engagements, inflicting considerable loss on the enemy and destroying in several places the railway and telegraph lines. His force has returned, it is

said, much stronger than it was when it started, having been joined by several bodies of revolutionaries.

Gen. Hypolito has begun to execute his order for expelling from their houses the people residing in the country between Uruguayan and Livramento. Many families of refugees have already entered Uruguayan territory. The result of this act will be to further embitter the feelings in that state against Castillians and the national government.

At Urugayana there is said to have been a mutiny in the 6th battalion of regular infantry on account of the killing of one of the soldiers belonging to that battalion by a captain of irregular troops.

It is reported that the Uruguayan government has sent troops to protect one of its police commissioners, who had been attacked by Castillians.

The Castillians claim that João Francisco has surprised and defeated a body of revolutionaries, taking 11 prisoners, of whom nine are said to have been ourselves.

It is again reported that there are dissensions among the Castillians. Col. Lydio Purpurino is said to be at loggerheads with Gen. Hypolito and it is stated that Carlos Telles has even found it necessary to send an armed force to reduce to submission some of the irregular troops under Elias Amaro.

According to information furnished to Congress by the war department, the government has now in Rio Grande do Sul 8,044 enlisted men and 1,004 officers belonging to the regular army, and 5,180 enlisted men and 400 officers belonging to irregular commands, including the police force and not including the militia in several municipal districts whose strength is unknown. Thus, as far as is known, the total strength of the government army in Rio Grande do Sul is 14,628, rank and file.

THE AMAPÁ INCIDENT.

Pará telegrams of 30th ult. give the first details of the Amapá conflict and the Brazilian version of the affair. It is impossible at this distance and with the meager details at hand, to decide where the blame rests. The contested territory was neutralized a long time ago, and is therefore under the jurisdiction of neither country. An adventurer named Viega Cabral seems to have taken advantage of this abnormal situation to organize an independent republic, called Cananá, to organize a small force for his own protection, and to collect taxes, make laws, etc.

According to the Pará telegram the French attacked the place on the morning of the 15th ult., with a force of 400 men. After driving Cabral's force out of the town, the French sacked and burned the place and carried off three prisoners. A number of women and children were killed.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The new time-table of the Leopoldina railway will go into operation on the 10th inst.

—It is stated that a syndicate of capitalists has made a proposal to the Mogiana company for the purchase of its railway.

—President Prudente de Moraes has vetoed the bills reviving the charters of the Ceará-Mirim and Petrópolis and Piauhy railways.

—A S. Paulo telegram of to-day says that the Mogiana directors have refused the offer of an English syndicate to purchase that road.

—The director of the Central railway has issued a circular prohibiting the receiving of Banco da República bonds in payment for freight on coffee.

—On the railway from Caxias to Cajucários in Maranhão, 69 kilometres are in operation. Up to the end of last year the road had cost 1,270,957\$086.

—One of our daily colleagues says the April receipts of the Sorocabana and Iramaia line amounted to more than 60,000\$. As we are now in June the accountant might surely give us the exact returns.

—It is said that the director of the Central railway has resolved to ask the government for 14,000\$000 for urgent requirements on that road. Would not it be better to sell the road, now that it no longer pays working expenses?

—The length of the Sapéchá railway now in operation is 311 kilometres. Its receipts amounted last year to 684,462\$294 and its operating expenses to 792,922\$025. In 1893 the receipts amounted to 570,221\$890 and the operating expenses to 656,042\$604.

—The frequent dismissal of employees on the Central railway indicates a serious state of demoralization on that great line. The wretched service, frequent accidents, vendity and helplessness exhibited by the employees of that line, are a very poor recommendation for state control of railways.

—The *heros natus* producers of Paraná are complaining of the railway tariff on their product, which they claim is a discrimination against them. At 9d. exchange the rate charged is over 72% of the value of the product, while at 10d. exchange the rate on coffee charged by the Central railway is less than 32%. They ask for a reduction in the rates charged on matte by the Paraná railway.

RAILWAY GAUGES IN BRAZIL.

In a recent discussion in *The Times* on the relative merits of broad and narrow gauge railways, Mr. W. J. Hammond gives the following interesting particulars regarding the two S. Paulo railways with which he was connected for many years:—

—Lieutenant-Colonel Warburton makes a very sweeping condemnation of narrow-gauge railways, and Mr. Percival Heywood to-day says there is an apparent meagre acquaintance with practical working, &c.

Having been both engineer and manager of broad and narrow gauge railways in Brazil for eighteen years, may I give a few facts in refutation of their statement?

—1st. The cost and equipment of the Paulista railway, 200 miles long, a continuation of the San Paulo railway, 5 ft. 3 in. gauge, with curves of 280 metres radius, and a ruling gradient of 1 in 50, was over £9,600 per mile.

2nd. The cost and equipment of the Rio Claro railway, 290 miles long; one metre (3 ft. 3½ in.) gauge, with curves 100 metres radius and a ruling gradient of 1 in 50, was under £3,200 per mile. I will bring in evidence the other narrow (metre gauge) railway in the state of São Paulo, which measure more than 1,800 miles, of which 80 per cent cost less than £4,000 per mile, the remaining 20 per cent, costing something more on account of exceptional circumstances. The two railways mentioned above, of which I was general manager and engineer, will illustrate exactly the relative costs of the two systems, because both are constructed in very similar country—namely, the coffee districts of São Paulo, the Rio Claro being an extension of the Paulista.

The rainfall on both lines varies from 36 in. to 45 in. of rain per annum. On both considerably more than one-half the revenue comes from the carriage of coffee. The speed of the passenger trains on the Paulista broad gauge is 32 miles, and on the Rio Claro narrow gauge 22 miles per hour.

The rails of the broad gauge weigh from 62 lb. to 72 lb. per yard, and on the narrow gauge from 42 lb. to 47 lb. per yard. The weights on the driving wheels of the engines are from 5 to 5½ tons on the broad gauge, and from 3½ to 3¾ tons on the narrow.

The sleepers of the broad gauge have twice the amount of wood in them than the narrow gauge have. Both have Vignole section rails held in place by simple dog spikes.

Both have paid from 4 to 14 per cent. dividends to their shareholders. This last fact demonstrates that both are suitable for the work they do. Had the Rio Claro been made broad gauge like the Paulista, its capital would have been increased to three times, and the shareholders, instead of receiving handsome dividends, would have been ruined.

It must be mentioned that the working of the trains on both lines is similar—that is, both have engine-drivers and firemen and guards in proportion to the length of the train.

The above shows that narrow gauge lines are very satisfactory and just as commercially successful as the broad, with the tremendous fact in their favour that their cost is only one-half. All the lines now being constructed or in contemplation in Brazil are of the narrow gauge (one metre). It seems to me that the intention of the Board of Trade, in trying to find a way to offer facilities of cheap transport to the farmers, does not contemplate the extension of the present main-line railways, which have already carried their rails into all the chief centres of commercial or agricultural activity, but rather does it contemplate the construction of surface tramways or railways which will be able to carry produce at less than half the present cost of transport by horse and cart.

In the suburbs of the city of São Paulo, Brazil, there is a railway or tramway which runs for a considerable part of its length on a high road where there is a large traffic of carts and vans always going on. On the engine there is but one man, who is both driver and fireman, and the wagons and carriages are under the control of one guard. The train stops anywhere for passengers, and has very primitive stations, where the goods are received or delivered. The line answers its purpose admirably. The curves are very sharp, and there are gradients as steep as 1 in 28. Such a system could be made in England at a cost of less than £1,500 per mile, by following the highways as much as possible, by avoiding the useless luxuries for a small single line of locking points, of signals, of fancy stations, of over-head bridges, and of a great staff on the trains, and would be an immense boon to the farmers, whereas the cheapest and easiest extension of the normal aft. 8½ in. gauge, if made to carry the wagon stock of the great companies, would cost so much that a dividend could not be earned and inevitable failure would be the end."

LOCAL NOTES

—The 16th battalion has been ordered south, and is to leave on the 5th inst.

—The resignation is announced of Rear-Admiral Julio de Noronha as chief of staff of the navy.

—In Montevideo there has been circulating a report that President Prudente de Moraes intends to resign.

—The new military commandant of the Rio Grande district, Gen. Queiroz, is to leave for the south on the 5th inst.

—Dr. Joaquim Nabuco has published in book form the articles he wrote for the *Jornal do Comércio* in Bahia.

—Gen. Orígenes Jacques has resigned the office of director of the military school and has asked to be placed on the retired list.

—We take much pleasure in noting the election of Dr. Francisco de Castro to the vice-directorship of the medical school of this city.

—Dr. Manuel Martins Torres has applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The case will be heard by the Supreme Court on Saturday.

—The police has recovered and delivered to Col. Antônio Carneiro Santiago jewelry valued at 4,000\$, of which he was robbed on the 24th ult.

—Telegrams from St. Petersburg announce that Michael Giers, son of the late chancellor of Russia, has been appointed minister to Brazil and Argentina.

—The Supreme Tribunal has refused to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of Joaquim da Silva Guimarães, the defaulting treasurer of the Central railway.

—The steamer *Bellano*, which arrived here on the 23rd ult., brought from Antwerp 152 cases of arms and 634 cases of ammunition for the war department.

—A Washington telegram of the 28th announces the death of Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, secretary of state in the cabinet of President Cleveland. The death of Secretary Gresham will be deeply felt. He was a man of marked ability and high character, and was widely known as an eminent judge before entering active political life.

—Dr. Albino de Alverenga, director of the medical school, denies that he witnessed from Watson's hat shop the students' demonstration at the *Notícia*.

—It is to be noted that ex-Governor Vicente Machado, who ran away from Carioba so precipitately on the approach of Gomes Saraiva, would have Gen. Pego Junior shot for doing the same thing.

—It is said that a defence of the course pursued by the Brazilian official in the United States who was entranced with the purchase of silver in 1889, is about to be published. It will surely be read with great interest.

—On the night of the 28th ult. Dr. José Maria Teixeira, a professor of the medical academy, died of heart disease in a military, which he had taken on the Largo de São Francisco de Paula to carry him to his residence on Rua do Catete.

—Vigo telegrams of the 28th and 29th announce the shipwreck of the *Chargeur Réunis* steamer *Dom Pedro* near that port, with the loss of 87 lives. Only 38 persons were saved. The steamer was bound for Montevideo, and will be a total loss.

—It is reported that Connellor Andréa Figueira is going to establish a journal devoted to the cause of monarchy and that he will be a candidate at the senatorial election to be held for filling the vacancy resulting from the death of Senator Salducho Marinho.

—Petty thieving and house-breaking seem to be again on the increase. Would it not be well to try a little severity in dealing with these classes of criminals? If they could be tried and sentenced at once—say the following day—it might have a very salutary effect.

—It is said that Dr. Porciuncula, ex-governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro, is to be appointed to the Uruguayan mission. Dr. Porciuncula is a strong partisan, and has had no diplomatic experience. His appointment, therefore, implies risks which the government ought not to take.

—On the 1st inst. mass was said at the S. Francisco de Paula church for the eternal repose of the souls of Capt. Frederico Lorena and his two nephews, Lieut. Delphino Lorena and Midshipman Pedro Lorena, who were murdered one year ago by government troops in Santa Catharina.

—Up to the present the names of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, Barão do Rio Branco, Congressman Serezedo and Marshal Estêvão Ferraz have been mentioned in connection with the election to be held for filling the vacancy in the Senate resulting from the death of Senator Saldanha Marinho.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* of the 31st ult. calls the attention of the minister of justice and the commander of the police brigade to abuses committed by policemen. It tells of an Italian who, on his way to his work at 4 o'clock a.m. on the 30th, was stopped by two policemen and ordered to deliver all the money in his possession, and it adds that such cases are common.

—The Jacobin agitation for a war against Uruguay and Argentina, is placing the President in an embarrassing position, and even threatens to defeat the combination so neatly arranged by Deputy Glycerio. When the latter settled that the government should advocate the active prosecution of the war in Rio Grande, he did not count upon the unseasonable demands of the Jacobins. The President is hardly likely to ally himself with this faction, and yet his Rio Grande policy is quite in accord with their wishes.

—We take the greatest pleasure in noting the arrival of Mr. E. Nicolini, British consul at Bahia, who has come to take charge of the consulate here until a successor is sent out by the Foreign Office. Mr. Nicolini was vice-consul here for many years and has been welcomed back by a host of old friends. Among the first to call on him to offer congratulations on his return, was Mr. Andrew Steele, the oldest British resident in Rio de Janeiro. It would be no more than a deserved recognition of his long service on this coast, were the Foreign Office to promote him to the vacancy.

—The minister of war has refused to increase the number of students in the Collegio Militar from 320 to 400, to provide for the admission of certain applicants. He says there are no appropriations available for this increased number, nor has the school any financial resources for the purpose. It should be noted that this school is wholly distinct from the Escola Militar, and that its organization is somewhat different from that school. It increases the military school attendance in this country by 320 students, however, and is helping to fill the country with an unnecessary and overgrown military establishment.

—Last Thursday the *Notícia* published an article from its contributor "F," whom we suppose to be Dr. Ferreira de Araújo, commenting on the resolution said to have been adopted at a meeting of medical students to refrain, as a token of respect for the memory of Senator Saldanha Marinho, from attending the academy for three days. On the following day, at half-past twelve, a number of persons said to be medical students entered the *Notícia* office, making noisy demonstrations, and one of them, who appeared to be their leader, made a speech declaring that they protested against the above-mentioned article and its author, but not against the paper, and that moreover they had resolved to refrain from attending the academy in token of respect for the memory not of Senator Saldanha Marinho, but of Dr. José Maria Teixeira. Leaving on a table a pen for the author of the article, they took their departure. The *Notícia* of course promptly acknowledged the compliment, and on Saturday the students returned to the office of that paper, one of their number carrying a large ferme, which they purposed offering to the editorial staff of that paper. Some of them were arrested and taken to the central police office, where the chief of police, after giving them some good advice, caused them to be released. They afterwards paraded Rua do Ouvidor, stopping to kiss at some of the newspaper offices. Their conduct reflects little credit on their intelligence and judgment.

—**BIRTH.**
At Rio de Janeiro, on June 1st, the wife of Frederick Fairbanks Broad, of a son.

It is worthy of note that three of the senators who on Saturday last voted to approve the acts of Vice-President Floriano, Peixoto and his agents, were directly interested in the question and were therefore voting a measure of indemnity for themselves. These three senators were Pinheiro Machado and Pires Ferreira, military commanders, and Vicente Machado, governor of Paraná.

It would seem from the explanations made in the Chamber on the 1st inst., that the indemnity of \$100,000 for the families of the Uruguayan officials killed on the Rio Grande frontier, was actually sent to Montevideo before the present administration came into power. The Brazilian minister in that capital, however, withheld payment and used the money for the purchase of war material. Were we under the dominion of law, this act would have involved serious consequences.

COFFEE NOTES

In the Itapura military colony coffee sells at \$75,000 an arroba.

In the municipal district of Casa Branca, S. Paulo, there were 192 coffee plantations in 1894, producing 286,065 arrobas of coffee, on which was collected a municipal tax amounting to \$11,922.50.

The state governments of S. Paulo and Minas Geraes have approved the agreement on the collection of the coffee tax signed on the 21st ult. by the representatives of the said states and those of Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo.

LIBERIAN COFFEE IN SUMATRA.

In my last contribution to the "OHL RAG" I stated that my friend in Medan promised to show me Liberian coffee. He did so. But before touching the bush, let me give a few words as to the soil. It is a rich sandy loam with a top surface of 12 inches or more of humus. To my mind it is perfect for coffee; and the growth of jungle is stupendous. The general lay of land is undulating with occasional steep ravines.

In Singapore, I had seen samples of Deli coffee from four year old trees, and was prepared for something good. But what I have seen here has fairly made me gasp! Do you remember the story of an experienced V. A. mistaking some young jak trees for Liberian coffee? Here the experience might be reversed. I have seen coffee trees as big as a full-grown cherry tree; and full of "cherries" too. I sat me down and mopped my streaming brow. The coffee here 18 months old is full of crop, and that of 14 months has just set a splendid blossom. The four year old trees have a comfortable 4 cwt. per acre on them; and if you want to find leaf-disease, you have to hunt for it. Mr. Sceptic of course says: "Will it last?" Step up Mr. Sceptic: only another 100 yards. By the paper that played before Moses! you don't call those coffee bushes? No, my lord: I call them coffee TREES.

Seventeen years ago about 15,000 Liberian coffee plants were put out experimentally on a tobacco estate. The estate was abandoned; and for 10 years the coffee was let up. It is now 17 years old, overgrown with tangled (look) 6 feet high. The trees are as big as logs, and laden with crops. What potentialities are there not for coffee which can hold its own for 10 years against coffee, and still be healthy and fruitful? I am somewhat in the frame of mind of the Queen of Sheba when she first visited Solomon.—Correspondence of *Ceylon Observer*.

From the *Ceylon Observer*, April 11th.

THE SHIRE HIGHLANDS AND NYASSALAND.

To any one who has misgivings as to the climate, resources and prospects of the highland portion of British Central Africa, we cannot do better than recommend a perusal of the chatty and instructive volume published by Blackwoods for Mr. John Buchanan, C. M. G., on "The Shire Highlands." "An excellent country with a bright future before it" is Mr. Buchanan's verdict; and he wrote that in 1885 after "nine years' experience in Africa—five as gardener and agriculturist in connection with the Bryant mission, and four as a planter of coffee and sugar on my own account." Since then Mr. Buchanan has put in ten years more as planter and we have not heard of his health suffering in the least, or of his faith in the future of Nyassaland—especially as a coffee-growing country—is being in any way affected. He speaks of large tracts of land well adapted for coffee, with a very fair supply of labour at a small cost; and that the only drawback was cost of transport to the coast, which every year is lessening, while seeing the facilities increased. He says nothing—any more than our own correspondent, an ex-Ceylon planter—about the failure of crop in the second year; while his description of the climate at 3,000 feet above sea-level with an average temperature of 50° and a rainfall of from 50 to 60 inches, makes us ask what it must be at 4,000 to 6,000 feet, seeing the mountains go up to 8,000 and even 10,000 feet in British Central Africa?

It is quite obvious to us now, that the Ceylon planter who lately took such a despondent view of the "situation" in Nyassaland, never reached the Highlands proper at all. He spent his time in travelling at the lower elevations where no doubt he was exposed to malaria just as much as he would be in the Malaya valley during the worst months of the year.

As regards labour, there seems no reason to doubt a sufficient supply for a long time to come, more especially seeing how the slave trade is being completely shut up in British territories. Finally, from Mr. Johnston's report we learn of Nyika plateau at 7,000 feet, 1,250 square miles in extent with a delicious climate and fertile soil; while the plateau of Mlanji (no doubt close to Mr. Carson's land to be taken over by the Nyassaland Coffee Company) is said to have a rainfall of 75 inches with a climate described as "perfection" and plenty of good soil.

BUSINESS NOTES

The construction of the cotton factory of Messrs. Sarmento & Brothers at S. João Nepomuceno, Minas Geraes, has been completed.

The Companhia Typographica do Brasil declared last year a dividend of 62%. As the profits of the company were not sufficient to complete the sum required for this dividend, it was necessary to draw on the special reserve fund.

We take much pleasure in calling the attention of our local readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Crabbie & Co. on our 31st page, for it refers to a subject of exceptional interest to poor, thirsty humanity. It is needless to say that to know where the best wines are to be found, is only a shade less important than to possess them yourself.

By a decree of the 11th ult. the government of Para orders the disappropriation of the waters of the city of Para, in accordance with the provisions of the law of March 14th, 1893. This measure is a popular one, the people believing that the service will be better and cheaper if administered by the government. Unfortunately there is a bitter disappointment in store for them, in case a miracle does not happen.

The report of the directors of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company for the half year ended December 31st last states that the revenue for this period amounted to £109,926, and the working expenses to £39,771. After providing £4,841 for debenture interest and sinking funds and £1,490 for income-tax, there remains a balance of £61,822; to this is added the sum of £1,501 brought forward, making a total of £63,324. First and second interim dividends, amounting to £39,000, have been paid, and £20,000 transferred to the reserve fund, leaving the sum of £4,324 to be carried to the next account. The receipts for the half-year include the sum of £1,500 dividend to June 30th on the company's shares in the African Direct Telegraph.

THE LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK.

At the last ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, the chairman, Hon. Pascoe Charles Glynn, made the following interesting statement regarding the general situation in Brazil and the present prosperous condition of the bank:—

The chief feature during the past twelve months has been the continued depression in the rate of exchange in Brazil, and the present quotation was exactly the same as it was when he last had the pleasure of addressing the shareholders. On that occasion he expressed the hope that matters would be on a much more satisfactory footing as regards the rate of exchange when they met again; but unfortunately, this hope had not been realised. It was perfectly true that during the past year the imports into Brazil had been excessively large, it was also true that there still existed in certain parts of the state of Rio Grande do Sul the lingering embers of revolution and guerrilla warfare; but, on the other hand, the great and at one time most formidable naval revolt had been suppressed, and President Morais had succeeded his predecessor without any trouble or difficulty of a political character, while the exports had been more than maintained, especially in the great article of export—namely, coffee. There was, however, a factor which, in the opinion of some people, had a great effect in depressing exchange, and that was the large amount of paper currency circulating in the republic. He believed he was right in saying that the government and bank issues together exceeded at the present time over 700,000 contos, which at the present rate of exchange was equal to about £26,000,000. Quite recently, however, an internal loan had been most successfully launched, and this 50 per cent. was to be used for the purpose of the redemption of an equal amount of paper currency. This redemption had already commenced and that was a step in the right direction.

On the last occasion of their meeting, after making provision for the dividend and bonus they then declared, which absorbed £105,000, they had a balance in hand of £231,000. If they added to this £231,000 the net amount of profit of this year, £174,000, they arrived at the amount of available balance which appeared in the report, namely, £405,000. The directors proposed to pay the same dividend and bonus as last year, which would take £105,000, and also add £100,000 to the reserve fund, bringing that up to £600,000. This would leave a balance of £200,000, which was more than sufficient to cover depreciation on the capital at Brazil and Buenos Aires, amounting to £194,000. The difference between the amount of depreciation this year, £194,000, and the figure of last year, £222,000, was £28,000. This difference had chiefly arisen because it had not been deemed necessary to consider any depreciation on the capital invested on the bank's premises in Brazil and Argentina, inasmuch as their current sterling value more than represented the sterling amount at which they stood in the books of the bank. The directors proposed to make a very large addition to the reserve fund on this occasion, and he was sure there was not a shareholder present who did not see the propriety and the advisability of such a step. With the extended and extending operations of the bank, it stood to reason that a large and liquid reserve fund was absolutely necessary, and he thought the board would not rest satisfied until that fund at least equalled in amount the paid-up capital of the bank.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The April receipts of the Amazonas custom-house amounted to 247,546\$231.

The May receipts of the Bahia custom-house were 1,453,748\$707, against 1,457,992\$472 in the same month of last year.

The April receipts of the Maranhão custom-house were 160,413\$264, or 66,941\$324 more than in the same month of last year.

The financial year in the state of Amazonas according to a recent legislative act, will begin July 1st and end on June 30th of the following year.

It is stated that at the end of 1894 the surplus in the state treasury of Minas Geraes amounted to \$6,290,131\$316, against \$8,813,287\$490 at the end of 1893.

It is said that the state government of Rio de Janeiro is going to open an extraordinary credit of \$500,000 for iron bridges. This practice of opening credits without legislative authorization, is one which ought to be promptly restricted.

The May receipts of the Santos custom-house amounted to 14,273,265\$541, against 1,964,518\$028 in the same month of last year. The rapid increase in the trade returns from Santos is an eloquent proof of the prosperity of the state which that port is the commercial outlet.

The May receipts of the custom-house of this port amounted to a total of 11,082,083\$074, of which 1,473,352\$886 were from export duties, for account of the state of Minas Geraes, 40,163\$745 from the tax for the account of the Misericordia hospital, 20,096\$540 for the municipality and 44,594\$71 on account of sundry imports. The duties on imports amounted to \$5,516,838\$038, and the taxes on the same to 3,546,709\$569. The tax on "free goods" amounted to 138,673\$742, and the warehouse charges to 192,969\$5779.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, June 3rd, 1895.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1,000 gold) 27.11.
do coin at \$4.86 6s per £1. sig. 54.75 cts
do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold 21.27
do £1. sig. in Brazilian gold 8.84

Bank rate of exchange, official, and London today 95% d.

Present value of the Brazilian milreis today 95% d.

do Rio do Janeiro (gold) 29.918

do U.S. coin (gold) in U.S. 31.13 cts

do £1. sig. in U.S. 8.84

Value of £1. do 18.80 per £1. sig. in Brazil

do Brazil currency, paper 18.50 c.

Value of £1. sterling 5.845

Value of £1. sterling 25.916

EXCHANGE.

May 28.—The London & River Plate Bank and the Banco Nacional opened on 1st, which was pasted by the other banks. In the market was firm, but the Banco Nacional and the Republica were the most active showing a fall of 9 31/6. There was a good quantity of "free" bank notes, and the English and French banks were reported to be holding 9 31/6, with money at the same rate for commercial sterling, which was still sparingly offered here, although a rather important balance was reported in Santos at 9 31/6, and this was one of the reasons for the fall in the market. There was not much doing, the exchange still holding 9 31/6 for bank and 9 31/2 for sterling, and the foreign banks holding 9 31/6 for bank and 9 31/2 for sterling. At 9 31/6, the English and French banks were holding 9 31/6 for bank and 9 31/2 for sterling, and the foreign banks holding 9 31/6 for bank and 9 31/2 for sterling. There was still no money for ready bills at 9 31/6, until the afternoon, when "repaid" paper was not easily placed at the rate, although still appreciated by some takers at 9 31/6. The English and French banks were holding 9 31/6 for bank and 9 31/2 for sterling, and the foreign banks holding 9 31/6 for bank and 9 31/2 for sterling. There was still no money for ready bills at 9 31/6, until the afternoon, when "repaid" paper was not easily placed at the rate, although still appreciated by some takers at 9 31/6. The English and French banks were holding 9 31/6 for bank and 9 31/2 for sterling, and the foreign banks holding 9 31/6 for bank and 9 31/2 for sterling. There was still no money for ready bills at 9 31/6, until the afternoon, when "repaid" paper was not easily placed at the rate, although still appreciated by some takers at 9 31/6. 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[June 4th, 1895.]

Foreigners.

Cochineal Shrimps..... 3,400
Receipts during the first week were 3,000 bags, against 5,000 bags to the preceding week, and 6,000 bags for the week before; the receipts certainly were small.

The official quotations on the 1st inst. per 10 kilos were:

Regular 1st.....	nominal.
Ordinary 1st.....	16\$18-1-\$63
Common.....	14 50-17 20
Ordinary 2nd.....	9 53-11 53
Total.....	3 43-6 17

and brokers' quotations, according to New York types and par value, were the following:

May 25	June 1
No. 6	nominal
7.....	24 50-24 50
8.....	23 50-23 50
9.....	22 00-2 80
Total.....	21 60-22 00

Stocks in all hands were estimated this morning to be 23,300 bags, but there is no reason that this is exaggerated, and after the 13th an attempt will be made to verify actual stock.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Shipments U. S. States.....	bags	May 27	May 28	May 29	May 30	May 31	Total May
N. Y. No. 1.....	1,000						
N. Y. No. 2.....	1,000						
N. Y. No. 3.....	1,000						
Steamship Franklin.....	1,000						
Receipts at Santos.....	1,000						
Average price No. 7.....	1,000						
Total shipments.....	1,000						
Stocks in hand.....	1,000						
Stocks on order.....	1,000						
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AZEVEDO, MURRAY & Co.

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Agencies: Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario, Valparaiso.
Exporters and Commission Merchants.

Agencies and correspondence solicited.

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AVERAGE MONTHLY SHIPMENTS 600 TONS.

Samples forwarded on application to any part of the world,
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Carter, Macy & Co., Teas,
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It is our aim to prepare the different articles of food on our list with scrupulous cleanliness, and by such domestic methods as will commend them to the best tables.

Our long experience in this business, and the constant growing demand for our products, attest our ability to furnish goods of a high character and such as are sure to give entire satisfaction to the consumer.

Our tins are all soldered on the outside, thus leaving nothing to come in contact with the contents but the pure tin coating of the plate.

In soldering on the caps of the tins we use a preparation of our own, which contains none of the objectionable acids commonly used.

In order to secure a full assortment of our products, it is necessary that orders should be given early in the season.

Very respectfully,

CURTICE BROTHERS Co.—Rochester, N. Y.

Lists of products and prices furnished and samples can be seen at

57, Rua do Carmo—Rio de Janeiro.
J. M. VASQUEZ—Representative.

Lambaré and Cambuquira Mineral Waters.

These natural mineral waters are well known in all parts of Brazil and have produced admirable results in treatment of gastric, intestinal and genital urinary diseases.

They are also the best table waters.

Sole Agents

M. BUARQUE DE MACEDO & Co.
25, RUA GENERAL CAMARA,
P. O. B. 1175. Telephone. 161.

TRY

NECTANDRA AMARA

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL, 110, Rua da Passagem

Now open for the reception of patients.

Persons desiring admission, will be admitted on presentation of an Order of admission signed by my subscriber. The payment for all expenses from some time in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission must furnish a certificate between two and three months before going there, in order to receive prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians, can go direct to the Hospital, but must carry with them the physician's instructions as to the course of treatment, ordinary diet, fever wands, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "Order of admission."

Orders of admission may be produced at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

DR. BANDERA,..... No. 35 Rua da Marq.

from 1 to 4 p. m.

The visiting hours are for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 3 to 7 in the evening.

To English High-Life in Brazil

we suggest the most delicate of English beers, the

EXPORT PILSENER

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LUIZ BELLEZZA, G. Agent, Rua S. Pedro 86, Caixa 1091, Rio de Janeiro.

STOUT ON DRAUGHT

Everybody knows how enjoyable this is and how difficult to obtain in a hot climate.

Try M. B. Foster & Sons'

bottling of Guinness' Stout and you will have the nearest possible approach to Draught Stout.

Sole Agents:

HOGG & MURLY.

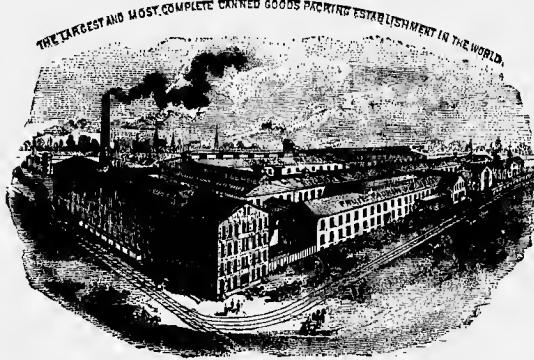
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FRUITS, VEGETABLES, MEATS AND OTHER TABLE DELICACIES

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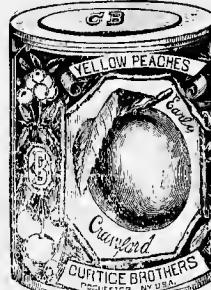


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Facsimile of New Style 3 lb. jar
Preserved Fruits.



Facsimile of 2 1/2 lb. can Yellow Peaches

Shipping.

Geo. R. Pepton, Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1865.
THOMAS NORTON & CO.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
104, Wall Street.

NEW YORK.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mail.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1895

Date	Steamer	Destination
1895		
June 4	Danube ..	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
.. 5	Clyde ..	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton, Antwerp and Havre-ille.
.. 10	Thames ..	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
.. 15	Danube ..	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month. Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to
73, Rua Primeira de Março, 1st floor.

O. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.
LAMPART & HOLT LINE
INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

New York:

Olbers.....	1st June
Bellard	8th "
Leibnitz (Bahia and Pernambuco)	15th "
Wordsworth (Bahia and Pernambuco)	22nd "
Cuvier.....	30th "

Receives 1st and 3rd class passengers.

For New Orleans:

Holbein	13-17th June
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For Valparaiso, Callao and West Coast Ports:

Cervantes (new).....	18th June
Milton.....	15th July

Intended sailings from Santos for New York:

Strabo.....	5th June
Bellanoch.....	10th "
Wordsworth (Bahia and Pernambuco)	18th "
Bellucia.....	25th "

* Receives 1st and 3rd class passengers.

For New Orleans:

Holbein	13th June
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Intended sailings from Victoria for New York:

Strabo.....	8-10th June
Kuclid	20-22 "

Other steamers calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers.

For further information apply in Santos to
MESSRS. F. S. HAMPSHIRE & CO., Agents.In Rio
For cargo apply to the Broker

WM. R. MCNIVEN,

57, Rua 1º de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents NORTON, MEGAW & CO. LTD.

58, Rua 1º de Março.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Capital . . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
Bremen - United States

- Brazil

- River Plate

- China, Japan

- Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th
and 23d of each month to

Bahn, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passenger Rates: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, cl.

Rio-Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 145,000
" - Vigo..... 500 " 135,000
" - Lisbon..... 500 " 125,000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & CO., Agents.

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SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins
IS NOW
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IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER
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**ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
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House to be let.

A house with 5 rooms, garden, and water in kitchen, situated at Rua Mené de São No. 36, Icaraí, to be let from beginning of 1st June next. Apply to Ferreira, Rua 17 de Maio, No. 97.

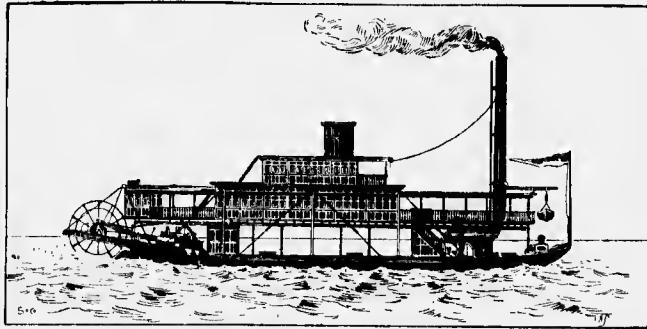
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This new establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian preserves, Wines, Liquors and Grains.

Orders carefully attended to and the quality of every article is guaranteed.

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YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.

STERNHWEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation, and of these Messrs. Yarrow have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.

Most of Yarrow's system on these vessels are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.

More recently built the sternwheelers "Mosquito" and "Hawk" for the British Government, for service on the Zambezi.

They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.

For full particulars apply to
YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders,
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LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**LAMPART & HOLT LINE**
PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

(WORDSWORTH)

22nd June

The Steamer

LEIBNITZ
(Fitted with electric light throughout)
will sail for

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCOAND
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about 15th June,

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconveniences of transfer.

For freight apply to the Broker

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SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION CO., LIMITED.**ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.**HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro,**

Doric..... June 21st

Steamers suitable to carry passengers and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call TRIPPIFFE

and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at either port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

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Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,

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RUBBER HAND STAMPS.and
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor. NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

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Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the houses.

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G. PRELLER & CO., Bordeaux,

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Dealers in Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagnes, Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfândega, 82.

G. EPP, EDWARDS & CO.**General and Commission Merchants,****SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.**

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